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WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL
DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1950.

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

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Wellingborough Rural District.

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1950.

Area (acres)	33,115
Population 1931 (Census)	12,760
Population 1950	13,250
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census) ...	3,558
" " " " 1950	4,265
Rateable value 1950	£56,661
Product of a penny rate, 1950	£212

Live Births	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	177	92	85	
Illegitimate	6	1	5	
	183	93	90	13.81

Stillbirths	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	2	2	—	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	2	2	—	0.15

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	170	84	86	12.83

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.	<i>Rate</i>
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Nil.
Other puerperal causes	—
Total	Nil.

Infant Mortality—rate per thousand live births.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	7	4	3	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	7	4	3	38.25

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	29
" " Measles (all ages)	Nil.
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil.

Wellingborough Rural District Council.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MESSRS. S. B. WOODROW (*Chairman*), R. J. SANDERS (*Vice-Chairman*),
MRS. F. G. PETTIT, MESSRS. F. BOULTON, W. T. DRAGE, J. C.
HALLIDAY, T. REYNOLDS, C.C., T. P. ROBERTS, B. A. J. TAYLOR,
G. J. THOMPSON, J. M. THOMPSON, D. S. WILSON, C.C.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

also holds appointment of :

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District.

Assistant School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc. :

GEOFFREY HERBERT COWLES, Certified S.I.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SWANSPOOL, WELLINGBOROUGH.

August, 1951.

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District Council
of Wellingborough.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1950.

The Vital Statistics for the period under review are on the whole satisfactory. The Birth Rate (13.81) continues to show a decline, and was lower than the rate recorded for England and Wales, which for 1950 was 15.8 per 1,000 of the population.

The Death Rate (12.83) showed a fall on the rate for 1949 which was 13.27. The Infant Mortality Rate (38.25) also shows a decrease on the rate for the previous year which was 39.02 per 1,000 live births. It, however, was higher than the rate for England and Wales which for 1950 was 29.8.

The commoner Infectious Diseases showed a fall in numbers on those notified in the previous year, with the exception of Measles, 152 cases being notified.

For the fourth year in succession no cases of Diphtheria occurred in the area. The immunisation state with regard to the child population is satisfactory. Every effort should be made to maintain as high as possible the immunisation figures for the District, and parents should be reminded that cases of Diphtheria still occur in the Country, and that it is a dangerous risk to take to neglect having their children immunised.

The vaccination figures for the area compare very unfavourably with those of immunisation against Diphtheria. Some concern should be felt at this state of affairs as recently small outbreaks of Smallpox have occurred in the Country.

Infancy is the best and safest time for primary vaccination and parents should be encouraged to have their children protected against this deadly and disfiguring infectious disease.

One case of Poliomyelitis occurred compared with 5 in the previous year.

No cases of Food Poisoning were reported. In 1949 some concern was caused by a number of cases of Food Poisoning due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

The situation with regard to piped water supplies to villages in the area compares very favourably with any Rural Area in the Country. The Council are to be congratulated on their efforts to provide a pure and wholesome supply to all persons in the area.

The systems adopted for Sewage Disposal are not all satisfactory, but schemes for improvement in some villages have been submitted to the Ministry, and future action is contemplated in others.

Housing still remains one of the biggest problems in the area, and notwithstanding the extensive building programme carried out during the year, the number of names on the waiting list for Council Houses still grows. Many visits of inspections were made to the homes of housing applicants, and reports furnished to the Housing Committee.

In conclusion I should like to express my thanks for the ever ready assistance I have received from the Clerk, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector during the year, and to thank Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Cowles for information supplied for this report. I appreciate also very much the help and assistance that I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Your obedient servant,
P. X. BERMINGHAM, *Medical Officer of Health.*

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—Wellingborough Rural District covers an area of 33,115 acres. The density of population is one person per 2.6 acres, and the housing factor is 3.1 persons per house.

Population.—The estimated mid-year home population for 1950 for the area was 13,250, which shows an increase of 290 over the population figure given in the Registrar General's returns for 1949.

Births outnumbered deaths by 13 during the year, and this figure is the natural increase for the period.

Deaths.—170 deaths were recorded for the district, after the necessary adjustments for outward and inward transferable deaths, had been made by the Registrar General. The death rate for the year was 12.83 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In 1949 the rate was 13.27. The rate for England and Wales for 1950 was 11.6.

Table No 1, page 15, gives a classification of the causes of death, and is in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Table No. 2, page 16, gives information concerning deaths from selected causes with rates per 1,000 of the population.

Births.—183 births were recorded during the year, which makes the birth rate 13.81 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.81 for the previous year. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1950 was 15.8.

Stillbirths.—Two stillbirths were recorded (2 males) which gives a rate of 0.15 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales for the same year was 0.37. In 1949 the rate for the area was 0.38.

Illegitimate Birth Rate.—Six illegitimate births were recorded, one male and five females. The rate per 1,000 live births was 32.78. The rate for the previous year was 48.78.

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths were recorded under this heading.

Infant Mortality.—Seven infant deaths occurred, four in male infants and 3 female. This gives an Infant Mortality rate of 38.25. The rate for the previous year was 39.02. The 1950 rate for England and Wales was 29.8 per 1,000 live births.

Neonatal Mortality.—Five infant deaths occurred within the first 28 days of independent existence. This gives a rate under this heading of 27.32. The previous year 6 deaths occurred and the rate was 29.26 per 1,000 live births.

Table No. 11, page 22, shows the causes of death of children under one year.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory.—Laboratory facilities for the examination of specimens in connection with the Public Health work carried out in the district are afforded by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Northampton. Routine samples of water for Bacteriological examination are sent to this Laboratory, and milk samples which previously were sent to the County Council Laboratory, are now sent here. The co-operation of Dr. Hoyle throughout the year was much appreciated.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—A supply of antitoxin was kept available at the Health Department, Swanspool, Wellingborough, but this practice has now been discontinued. The Oxford Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for a supply of antitoxin and supplies are kept at the following places :—

Wellingborough Hospital.
Northampton General Hospital.
Rushden House Sanatorium.
Rockingham Road, Kettering.

Ambulance Facilities.—The St. John Ambulance Brigade provides this service. They have two Divisions, one in Wellingborough with three ambulances, and the second in Finedon with one ambulance. This Brigade serves both the Wellingborough Urban and Rural areas.

Cases of Infectious Diseases are conveyed to hospital by the ambulance service of Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton.

Nursing in the Home.—The provisions of this service for the area comes under the County Council, and a summary of the work carried out during the year with regard to General Nursing in the home and Midwifery will be found in the annual report for the year.

Hospitals.—There are no hospitals in the District.

Hospital accommodation is provided for the area as follows :—

General	Northampton General Hospital, Kettering Hospital.
Midwifery	The Park Hospital, Wellingborough, The Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton.
Infectious Diseases	The Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—The following Child Welfare Centres are held : Earls Barton, Irchester, Wollaston and Bozeat. These are run by the County Council and are held twice a month. A doctor is in attendance once per month and immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at these Centres.

The Bozeat Centre was opened during the year.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.—Northampton County Buildings, Monday and Wednesday mornings of each week. Similar clinics are held at Rushden on Tuesday mornings and Wellingborough on Thursday mornings.

The Hayway Hospital Rushden, provides facilities for outpatients and is visited by consultants from Northampton and Kettering.

The following outpatients clinics are held at this Hospital :—

Gynaecological	1st and 3rd Monday morning. 2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon.
Medical	1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Monday afternoon.
Surgical	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tuesday afternoon.
E.N.T.	2nd and 4th Wednesday morning. 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoon.
Eyes	1st and 3rd Thursday morning.
Orthoptist	Every Wednesday morning. Every Thursday morning and afternoon.
Urological	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon.
Physiotherapy	Monday afternnons.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The Wellingborough Rural Area has a very high standard for piped water supplies to the different villages compared with most Rural Areas in the Country. Every village has now a piped supply and in the majority of cases are supplied with filtered and chlorinated water. In the case of the few villages that get a raw supply, it is hoped at some future date that these supplies will be treated and then the area can boast of a 100% service with regard to water.

The situation with regard to the different Parishes is as follows : The Higham Ferrers, Rushden and Wellingborough Rural Joint Water Board supply the following : Wollaston, Bozeat, Strixton, Irchester, Great Doddington, Ecton, and finally Mears Ashby, work on which was in process during the year.

The sources of supply of this Board are :—

- (1) The impounding reservoir at Sywell
- (2) Wells—Nene Gravels at Hardwater Crossing, Wollaston.
- (3) Wells—Sand, situated near Wymington village. This source is held in reserve and only used in case of emergency.

The water is filtered and chlorinated before being passed into circulation. Routine sampling is carried out by the Board, copies of which are supplied to me, and with further samples taken by this Department, a constant watch is kept on the water supply.

Routine samples taken during the year of treated water were all satisfactory and chemical analyses of the water proved it to be safe for human consumption.

Earls Barton. The source of supply consist of springs in the Parish of Great Doddington and wells in the Nene River Gravels. The waters from these sources are not filtered but chlorination is carried out. At the beginning of the year some pollution of this supply occurred. This was caused by, first, flooding in the region of the river gravel wells. Without filtration, chlorination is not sufficient to overcome this. The Springs in the Doddington area were giving a copious yield at this time and so by switching to this source, and increasing the chlorine dose, the difficulty was overcome. The second source of pollution occurred following a burst water main.

Four unsatisfactory samples and the four suspicious samples were all obtained in the early part of the year when above occurred. Following this, weekly routine samples have all proved very satisfactory.

This supply now comes under the Rushden and Higham Ferrers Joint Water Board.

Wilby. Source, shallow well situated in open field near Wilby Lido. Water from this source is untreated. Of 38 samples taken during the year, 12 were satisfactory, 6 suspicious and 20 unsatisfactory. Notices advising persons to boil water before using it for human consumption were posted in the village. A scheme has been approved for the provision of a new 4" supply main to feed Wilby from the Great Doddington Water Tower or direct from the pumping main if necessary. The existing well supply to the village is to be discontinued and the reservoir to be used as a balancing tank after minor alterations have been made. This scheme should be in operation in the early part of 1951. Wilby will then be supplied with filtered and chlorinated water from the Rushden and Higham Ferrers Water Board.

Orlingbury, Little Harrowden, Hardwick and Isham receive a supply of raw water from wells situated at Orlingbury. This supply now comes under the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. Isham Well is used and supplements the Isham supply.

Grendon and Easton Maudit receive a piped supply from Springs situated near the village of Grendon. This water is untreated. Seventeen samples were taken, six were satisfactory, seven suspicious and four unsatisfactory. Following the finding of unsatisfactory samples the storage tank was cleaned out and some improvement was noted. This supply requires observation and it would be advisable for some form of treatment to be instituted.

Newton Bromswold has a piped supply from Oundle and Thrapston Rural District. Samples taken all proved satisfactory.

Sywell receives a piped supply from Northampton Borough. Samples taken from this supply proved satisfactory.

A report on water investigations and samples in the Wellingborough Rural Area was submitted to the Health Committee in February, 1950. At the conclusion of this report it was stated that frequent water sampling should be carried out, as it is the only way that one can take to safeguard drinking water. Its value in helping to get quickly to the root of the trouble is demonstrated in the report. Chlorination without filtration gives a false sense of security. Waters from shallow wells and river gravels always require constant supervision on account of their liability to contamination.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage.—A summary of the different methods adopted for the villages throughout the area was given in last year's report. It was seen that the disposal systems for some villages was satisfactory while others not so satisfactory. Scattered small sewage works always present problems, and require constant supervision. Virus diseases are more and more coming into prominence, and as it is known Pathogenic bacteria and virus leave the body in the excreta the dangers associated with insufficient treatment cannot be overlooked. Flies and vermin infest such sites and may cause the spread of disease.

The Wollaston Sewage Works is a modern works consisting of settling tanks, screens and filter beds. A number of sludge beds are also provided. A considerable problem is caused at these works by trade effluent. The disposal of sludge by burning is very effective.

At Bozeat the laying of sewers and construction work on the new sewage disposal works was commenced during the year.

At Isham a scheme for extending the present outfall sewer to connect to the main Kettering outfall sewer has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval.

Wilby. A scheme for connecting the existing outfall sewer in Wilby to the new sewer being laid along the Swanspool Valley by the Wellingborough U.D.C. has been submitted to the Ministry.

At Grendon negotiations continue with regard to the provision of a sewage works.

A small modern works deals with the sewage efficiently at Sywell. The Earls Barton works are not satisfactory and will require attention in the future.

A scheme for Orlingbury, Little Harrowden, Great Harrowden is still awaited.

It will be seen that the Council are very much aware of the importance to a Rural community of proper facilities for sewage disposal, and eventually when all their schemes are completed, the area should be one of the best Rural areas in England, each village having a safe piped water supply and sewage disposal system. It would appear that in the past such essentials for Rural folk were overlooked.

Swimming Baths.—Two open air swimming pools are situated in the area. One at Wilby and the second at Overstone. Both pools have a filtration and chlorination plant and frequent routine samples taken for Bacteriological examination showed satisfactory results. Free chlorine was present in .4 parts per million in samples examined. Schools in the area make use of the Wilby Pool and so frequent visits were paid during the season. The paddling pool, on request, was supplied with a filtered and chlorination water supply.

Disinfection.—Concurrent and terminal disinfection was carried out by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants in houses where infectious diseases occurred. Further details concerning work carried out will be found in Table No. 13, page 24.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—Six premises were dealt with.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, Infestation Order, 1943.—Ten premises were treated by the Sanitary Inspector.

Public Cleansing.—The scheme for the collection of refuse is as follows :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Day</i>				<i>Tip</i>
Bozeat	Tuesday	Irchester
Doddington, Great	Wednesday	Irchester
Earls Barton	Thursday and Friday	Earls Barton
Easton Maudit	Friday	Irchester
Ecton	Wednesday	Earls Barton
Grendon	Friday	Irchester
Hardwick	Wednesday	Irchester
Harrowden, Great	Thursday	Irchester
Harrowden, Little	Thursday	Irchester
Irchester	Monday and Wednesday	Irchester
Isham	Monday	Irchester
Mears Ashby...	Monday	Earls Barton
Newton Bromswold	Alternate Wednesdays	Irchester
Orlingbury	Thursday	Irchester
Strixton	Tuesday	Irchester
Sywell	Wednesday	Earls Barton
Wilby	Thursday	Earls Barton
Wollaston	Tuesday	Irchester

Table No. 13, page 24, gives further details of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Fifty-eight houses were completed during the year. All the houses were of the traditional type.

The post war building programme up to the end of December, 1950, was as follows : Number of houses approved by the Ministry 327, of these 264 houses have been built and the remainder were in various stages of erection.

Of the 264 houses completed, 20 were Swedish Timber Houses, 20 Airey Type, and the remainder Traditional Houses.

The total number of houses approved by the Ministry during the year ending 31st December, 1950, was 49. Six Licences for the erection of houses by private enterprise were issued during the period and eight houses were completed.

Thirteen additional family units were provided by the completion of the conversion of Manor House, Earls Barton, into flats, and the conversion of White House Farm, Orlingbury. Both schemes were carried out by private enterprise. During the year the Council converted the existing Land Army Hostel at Wollaston and Orlingbury into four family units each. Each hostel provided two two-bedroomed, and two three-bedroomed units.

The total number of live applicants on the Council's Housing List at the end of the year was 570, an increase of 37 over the figure for the previous year. The conditions under which persons were living at the Newton Bromswold Camp were investigated with a view to seeing if any reconstruction work could be carried out on the huts. It was considered that such work would not be justified on account of the condition of the huts and their short life. There were thirteen families living at this camp, but this number has now been reduced to eight. Action to prevent re-occupation of huts should be taken whenever a family moves out, as these huts are not fit for human habitation.

The housing situation remains a grave one, notwithstanding the Council's activities during the year. The number of applicants for Council houses, actually shows an increase on the number for the previous year.

There is a tendency now in the building of houses in Rural Areas to build outside the village proper. This means more land is occupied, and often valuable agricultural land is built on. The costs of building are increased on account of extra service roads being required and the longer distance that sewers and water pipes have to be brought. Such increases in cost means fewer houses, and also that eventually the centre of such villages will consist of derelict houses. If areas within the villages are suitable sites for rebuilding, these should be cleared and rebuilt on, thus cutting down the costs of laying new roads. Sewers and piped water usually are conveniently situated.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Regulations, 1949.—Except in the case of Retail Purveyors, the functions of the above Regulations are now carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In consequence the number of samples of milk taken during the year is considerably reduced compared with the previous year.

Samples which were previously examined at the Laboratory of the County Council are now examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton.

The results of samples submitted during the period and in the previous two years were as follows :—

<i>Classification</i>	1948	1949	1950
Good	91	30	13
Moderate	5	2	2
Bad	6	4	—
	—	—	—
	102	36	15
	—	—	—

Table No. 14, page 25, gives some further details.

Food Premises.—The following visits of Inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector :—

Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	223
Visits to Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	62
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	24
					—
					309
					—

During the year 1,125 lbs. of tinned and other foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Meat Inspection.—Slaughtering for the greater part of the area is carried out at the Co-operative Abattoir, Rushden, which comes under the Ministry of Food. Meat inspection is carried out here.

Isham and Ecton receive supplies from Kettering and Northampton.

486 pigs and sheep slaughtered under Licence for private consumption were inspected at the time of slaughter. 454 lbs. condemned as unfit for consumption.

Clean Food Guild.—In my Annual Report for 1949, an account of a Conference held at Northampton, to establish a Northamptonshire Clean Food Guild was given. It was hoped that this Guild would be successfully launched. Unfortunately the Health Committee of the County Council decided not to proceed with this scheme, and to leave it to each authority to take whatever action they desired in their own areas. This has meant that some considerable time has been lost, but steps have been taken in the area to formulate a scheme. The adoption by the Council of the Model Byelaws with regard to the handling, wrapping and production of food will help towards a higher standard being maintained in the area.

In any scheme the education of the food handler is of primary importance and courses of instruction should form phase one of any campaign.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Smallpox.—No cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever.—32 cases were notified as compared with 20 cases for the previous year. Eight cases were removed to hospital. Cases were spread over the months of the year, the largest number occurring in any one month was 7 in December.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—On 31st December, 1950, the immunisation figures for the District were as follows :—

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.								
Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1950.								
Age at 31.12.50 <i>i.e.</i> born in yr	<i>Under</i> 1 1 2 3 4 1950 1949 1948 1947 1946					5 to 9 1941-1945	10 to 14 1936-1940	<i>Total</i> <i>under 15</i>
Number Immunised	5	107	151	148	129	663	777	1,980
Estimated mid-year population 1950	1,092					1,675		
Number of children immunised during the year 1950 :—								
<i>Under 5 years</i>			<i>5—14 years</i>			<i>Booster Doses</i>		
128			2			40		

Above figures do not take into account the number of children immunised by private arrangements.

Immunisation Clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centres throughout the area.

Diphtheria.—This is the fourth year in which no cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the area. Parents are to be congratulated on the response they have made to having their children immunised, but must be warned against becoming complacent, now that the disease has been absent so long from the area. The only true safeguard is immunisation.

The vaccination figures for the area for the year were as follows :—

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Primary ...	25	14	5	12	56
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	26	27
					83

These figures compare very unfavourably with those for immunisation. Some concern is felt, especially when one considers that outbreaks of Smallpox have occurred in this Country in recent years.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—No cases were notified. Last year there was one case.

Poliomyelitis.—One case occurred and was removed to hospital. The previous year there were five cases with one death.

Influenza.—Two deaths occurred during the year. The previous year there were two deaths.

Pneumonia.—28 cases were notified and seven deaths were recorded. The previous year there were 15 cases and 13 deaths.

Erysipelas.—Two cases were notified. The previous year four cases occurred.

Measles.—152 cases occurred during the year. In 1949 there were 35 cases. The majority of cases occurred in March, April and May, and the numbers fell sharply after this. Irchester with 67 cases was most affected, but other cases were spread throughout the area. No cases were removed to hospital and no deaths occurred.

Whooping Cough.—25 cases were notified. In the previous year there were 29 cases. One death was due to this cause.

Dysentery.—Two cases were notified.

Food Poisoning.—No cases of food poisoning occurred during the period. This was satisfactory as in the previous year 17 cases occurred, due to *Salmonella Typhimurium* infection.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No notifications were received during the year.

Tuberculosis.—Seven cases of Tuberculosis were notified and of these 6 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 case Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Four males and two females had Pulmonary infections. The one Non-pulmonary case was in a female. In the previous year 13 cases were notified, 12 of which were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one Non-pulmonary.

During the period four deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (3 males, 1 female) and two deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (2 females) occurred in the area.

Table No. 6, page 17, gives the age and sex incidence of new cases and deaths from the disease.

The mortality rate from the disease in the area was .45 per 1,000 of the population, and shows an increase in the rate for the previous year which was .23 per 1,000. The rate for England and Wales for 1950 was .36.

Four persons were admitted to the Rushden House Sanatorium and three were discharged during the year. One death of a person from the district occurred in the Sanatorium.

At the end of the year there were 68 cases on the Tuberculosis Register for the area :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	55 (33 males, 22 females).
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	13 (7 males, 6 females).

Statistical Tables Nos. 6—10, pages 17—21, give details concerning Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis.

SECTION G.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year no action was necessary in respect of homework (Sections 110 and 111).

Form 572 (Revised) has been abridged and is given in Table No. 16, page 26.

Sanitary conveniences in factories in the area are on the whole satisfactory. Only three complaints being found that required action.

With regard to factories where mechanical power is not used, no serious complaints were received concerning cleanliness, number employed, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors.

SECTION H.
STATISTICAL TABLES, 1950.

TABLE NO. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	2	2
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	1	—	1
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	4	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	11	15
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	12	10	22
18. Coronary disease, angina	4	9	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	—	5
20. Other heart disease	17	24	41
21. Other circulatory disease	6	2	8
22. Influenza	—	2	2
23. Pneumonia	4	3	7
24. Bronchitis	6	3	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	5	10	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	4	2	6
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	84	86	170

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES.

TABLE No. 2.

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1946	2	.15	5	.39	22	1.75	61	4.86	20	1.59
1947	2	.16	3	.23	25	1.96	93	7.31	17	1.33
1948	nil	—	5	.39	19	1.48	87	6.81	13	1.01
1949	nil	—	3	.23	16	1.23	89	6.86	22	1.69
1950	2	.15	4	.30	29	2.18	89	6.71	18	1.35

COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH.

TABLE No. 3.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000		Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births	Male births per 1,000 live female births
	Population of all ages	Total births (live and still)		
1946	.39	22.32	105.02	1027.77
1947	.39	22.02	58.55	1055.55
1948	.54	30.56	72.07	947.36
1949	.38	23.80	51.28	1029.70
1950	.15	10.81	32.78	1033.3

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1950 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

TABLE No. 4.

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1946	12,530	219	17.47	15	68.49	152	12.13
1947	12,720	222	17.45	7	31.49	189	14.85
1948	12,760	222	17.39	13	58.55	153	11.99
1949	12,960	205	15.81	8	39.02	172	13.27
1950	13,250	183	13.81	7	38.25	170	12.83

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1950. TABLE No. 5.

	England and Wales		Wellingborough Rural District	
Live Births	15.8		13.81	
Stillbirths	0.37		.15	
Deaths				
All causes	11.6		12.83	
Typhoid Fever	0.00		0.00	
Whooping Cough	0.01		0.07	
Diphtheria	0.00		0.00	
Tuberculosis	0.36		0.45	
Influenza	0.10		0.15	
Smallpox	—		0.00	
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.02		0.00	
Pneumonia	0.46		0.52	
Deaths under one year	29.8		38.25	
Notifications				
Typhoid Fever	0.00		0.00	
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01		0.00	
Meningococcal Infection	0.03		0.00	
Scarlet Fever	1.50		2.41	
Whooping Cough	3.60		1.88	
Diphtheria	0.02		0.00	
Erysipelas	0.17		0.15	
Smallpox	0.00		0.00	
Measles	8.39		11.47	
Pneumonia	0.70		2.11	
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0.13		0.07	
Non-Paralytic	0.05		0.00	
Food Poisoning	0.17		0.00	

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1950. TABLE No. 6.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male
—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—55	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—65	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	2	—	1	3	1	—	2

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1950.

TABLE NO. 7.

<i>Disease</i>				January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	...	...		4	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	4	4	5	7	32
Pneumonia	...	...		1	10	11	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	28
Measles	...	...	...	—	1	40	55	30	3	—	1	2	9	3	8	152
Whooping Cough			...	—	4	12	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	—	25
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis		...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...		...	6	18	64	60	31	3	2	3	9	16	11	19	242

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1950.

TABLE No. 8.

<i>Disease</i>	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	65-	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	2	4	3	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	32	8	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	4	3	8	4	28	—	7
Measles	7	8	18	21	23	70	2	—	2	1	—	—	152	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	6	3	2	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTAL ...	8	14	23	27	33	101	11	1	6	5	9	4	242	9	8

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(other than Tuberculosis)

IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1950.

TABLE NO. 9.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Para-typhoid	TOTAL
Bozeat	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16
Doddington, Great ...	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Earls Barton	—	1	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Easton Maudit	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ecton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grendon	13	2	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Hardwick	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Harrowden, Great ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Harrowden, Little ...	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Irchester	2	2	60	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	67
Isham	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Mears Ashby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton Bromswold ...	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18
Orlingbury	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Strixton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sywell	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Wilby	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wollaston	5	11	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
TOTALS	32	28	152	25	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	242

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH
AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

TABLE No. 10.

<i>Age Periods</i>	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
—6 months	—	2	—	—
—12 months	3	2	—	—
—18 months	1	4	—	4
—2 years	1	2	1	1
—2½ years	5	4	1	1
—3 years	6	3	—	1
—4 years	10	11	1	1
—5 years	11	12	2	2
—10 years	34	36	6	4
—15 years	2	—	—	—
15 years—	—	3	—	—
ALL AGES	73	79	11	14
TOTALS	152		25	

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

TABLE No. 11.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Ages in Weeks</i>					
	-1	-2	-3	-4	5-52	<i>Total</i>
1. Congenital malformations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Diseases of Early Infancy— Congenital debility and icterus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	—	3
Others	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	1	1
4. Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other Violence	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. All Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	—	—	—	2	7

TABLE No. 12.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING SURVEY

A.—Survey of Existing Houses.

1.	Estimated number of working class houses in the District	3,978
2.	Number of houses surveyed to 31st December, 1946 ...	3,089
3.	Results of Survey as revealed by Officers :—	
(a)	Satisfactory on all respects	685
(b)	Minor defects	1,060
(c)	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement— not eligible for assistance under the former Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	714
(d)	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement —eligible for assistance under the former Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	11
(e)	Unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at reason- able expense	619
(f)	Number of houses deemed to be overcrowded (for pur- poses of this statement it is not expected that rooms will be measured)	64

PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

B.—Housing Programme.

1.	Number of houses proposed to be erected as approved by the Ministry of Health to date	...	...	...	...	327	
2.	(a) Number of sites concerning which lay-out plans and house plans have been approved by the Ministry of Health					48	
	(b) Number of houses contained in such approved lay-outs					327	
3.	Superficial area plans approved, determined in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Standards for New Houses adopted by the Joint Committee :—						
	(a) Non-parlour types	{	2 bedrooms	I type	square feet	...	800
			3 "	J "	" "	...	946
			3 "	H "	" "	...	937
				G "	" "	...	914
				F "	" "	...	912
				D "	" "	...	850
	(b) Parlour type	{	3 bedrooms	B "	" "	...	900
			Duplex	E "	" "	...	903
4.	(a) Number of houses for which tenders have been invited						62
	(b) Number of houses for which negotiated prices have been obtained	...	...	...	...	...	265
5.	Number of houses the erection of which have begun						327

D.—Temporary Accommodation.

1. (a) Have your Authority been allocated any temporary prefabricated houses, if so, state number and type ... No
- (b) Number of sites secured.
2. Local Authority's site preparation :—
 - (a) Tenders invited ?
 - (b) Tenders accepted ?
 - (c) Works begun ?
 - (d) Sites completed ?
3. Number of houses in respect of which :—
 - (a) Assembly has begun
 - (b) Assembly has been completed

TABLE No. 13.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Number of visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1586
Slaughterhouses on Register	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Slaughtermen Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	223
Visits to Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	62
Number of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	24
Food condemned as unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	1125 lbs.
Premises Licensed to sell Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	36
Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Orders, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blocked sewers and drains	...	...	...	...	...	24
Insanitary drainage	...	...	...	...	...	37
Defective ventilating shafts	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insanitary ditches	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	48
Caravans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	5
Insanitary Closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	11
Insanitary Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive effluvia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke and dust nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insanitary premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rat infested premises	...	...	...	...	...	10
Premises infested with bugs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	3

Nuisances from defects in houses :—

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective paving	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous stairs	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective doors and windows	...	...	...	...	...	12
Plaster to repair	...	...	...	...	...	17
Damp and defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	15
Damp and defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective eaves guttering	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective sinks and wastes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dangerous chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	4
Notifications of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	58
Number of rooms fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	62
Samples of water taken	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective wells	...	...	...	...	...	4
List of Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Licences for sites for moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	5

MILK SAMPLES.

TABLE No. 14.

<i>Month</i>				<i>Good</i>	<i>Classification Moderate</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
February	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
March	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
April	...	...	...	6	—	—	6
May	...	...	...	4	2	—	6
June	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
July	...	...	...	3	—	—	3
August	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
September	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
				13	2	—	15

SUMMARY OF RESULT OF WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

TABLE No. 15.

<i>Parish</i>				<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>RESULT</i>		
					<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Bad</i>
Bozeat	...	...	...	3	2	—	1*
Doddington, Great	...	...	...	3	1	—	2*
Earls Barton	...	...	...	49	41	4	4
Easton Maudit	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Ecton	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Grendon	...	...	...	17	6	7	4
Hardwick	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Harrowden, Great	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Harrowden, Little	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Irchester	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Isham	...	...	...	2	2	—	—
Mears Ashby	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Newton Bromswold	...	...	...	5	5	—	—
Orlingbury	...	...	...	3	3	—	—
Strixton	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Sywell	...	...	...	2	2	—	—
Wilby	...	...	...	38	12	6	20
Wollaston	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	...	123	75	17	31

* Well Water.

Above Table does not account for samples taken at source of supply received from other authorities. Results of samples taken by the Rushden and Higham Ferrers Board, Wellingborough U.D.C. and Northampton Borough from these sources were satisfactory.

TABLE NO. 16.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, for the year 1950.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

6.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	Number on Register (3)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspection</i> (4)	<i>Written notices</i> (5)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	50	27	7	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	5	4	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	55	31	7	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	2	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	3	3	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	8	8	—	5	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out- workers in August list re- quired by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i> (3)	<i>No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council</i> (4)	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i> (5)	<i>No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises</i> (6)	<i>Notices served</i> (7)	<i>Prosecu- tions</i> (8)
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	56	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Box Making	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	57	—	—	—	—	—

